

"(B) not less than \$300,000 to carry out subsection (a).".

SEC. 2. After section 122 of the bill, add the following new section:

"SEC. 123. EXTENDED HEAD START SERVICES.

"(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 637 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9832), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(10) the "full calendar year" means all days of the year other than Saturday, Sunday, and a legal public holiday.

"(11) the term "full-working-day" means not less than 10 hours per day.'.

"(b) **EXTENDED HEAD START SERVICES.**—Section 640 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9835) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h) Each Head Start program may provide full-working-day Head Start Services to any eligible child throughout the full calendar year.'".

Agreed to October 20, 1990.

Oct. 25, 1990
[H. Con. Res. 172]

**SPOUSE ABUSE—STATUTORY PRESUMPTION IN
CHILD CUSTODY LITIGATION**

Whereas State courts have often failed to recognize the detrimental effects of having as a custodial parent an individual who physically abuses his or her spouse, insofar as the courts do not hear or weigh evidence of domestic violence in child custody litigation;

Whereas there is an alarming bias against battered spouses in contemporary child custody trends such as joint custody and mandatory mediation;

Whereas joint custody guarantees the batterer continued access and control over the battered spouse's life through their children;

Whereas joint custody forced upon hostile parents can create a dangerous psychological environment for a child;

Whereas a batterer's violence toward an estranged spouse often escalates during or after a divorce, placing both the abused spouse and children at risk through shared custody arrangements and unsupervised visitation;

Whereas physical abuse of a spouse is relevant to child abuse in child custody disputes;

Whereas the effects of physical abuse of a spouse on children include actual and potential emotional and physical harm, the negative effects of exposure to an inappropriate role model, and the potential for future harm where contact with the batterer continues;

Whereas children are emotionally traumatized by witnessing physical abuse of a parent;

Whereas children often become targets of physical abuse themselves or are injured when they attempt to intervene on behalf of a parent;

Whereas even children who do not directly witness spousal abuse are affected by the climate of violence in their homes and experience shock, fear, guilt, long lasting impairment of self-esteem, and impairment of developmental and socialization skills;

Whereas research into the intergenerational aspects of domestic

violence reveals that violent tendencies may be passed on from one generation to the next;

Whereas witnessing an aggressive parent as a role model may communicate to children that violence is an acceptable tool for resolving marital conflict; and

Whereas few States have recognized the interrelated nature of child custody and battering and have enacted legislation that allows or requires courts to consider evidence of physical abuse of a spouse in child custody cases: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. It is the sense of the Congress that, for purposes of determining child custody, credible evidence of physical abuse of a spouse should create a statutory presumption that it is detrimental to the child to be placed in the custody of the abusive spouse.

SEC. 2. This resolution is not intended to encourage States to prohibit supervised visitation.

Agreed to October 25, 1990.

WOUNDED KNEE CREEK MASSACRE—ONE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

Oct. 25, 1990

[S. Con. Res. 153]

Whereas, in order to promote racial harmony and cultural understanding, the Governor of the State of South Dakota has declared that 1990 is a Year of Reconciliation between the citizens of the State of South Dakota and the member bands of the Great Sioux Nation;

Whereas the Sioux people who are descendants of the victims and survivors of the Wounded Knee Massacre have been striving to reconcile and, in a culturally appropriate manner, to bring to an end their 100 years of grieving for the tragedy of December 29, 1890;

Whereas historians regard the 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre as the last armed conflict between Indian warriors and the United States Cavalry which brought to a close an era in the history of this country commonly referred to as the Indian wars period characterized by an official government policy of forcibly removing the Indian tribes and bands from the path of westward expansion and settlement through placement on reservations; Whereas this era of government policy has been replaced by a more enlightened policy of Indian self-determination and respect for human rights characterized by a recognition of the valuable contribution of Indian cultures, traditions, and values to the history and fabric of American society;

Whereas, on September 25, 1990, hearings were conducted in the United States Senate by the Select Committee on Indian Affairs regarding the historical circumstances surrounding the Wounded Knee Massacre and to receive testimony regarding a proposed Wounded Knee Memorial and the need to designate the area an historic site or national monument in order to properly preserve and maintain the terrain; and